UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22674
5 June 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 5 JUNE 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that American aircraft continue to violate Iraqi airspace, as follows:

1. American air activity inside Iraqi airspace on 3/4 June 1991 amounted to 20 sorties flown by 10 two-aircraft formations, at speeds ranging from 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of between 6,000 and 9,000 metres.

2. Flights centred over Arbil and Dohuk, for the purpose of observation and provocation.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul Amir A. AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

UNITED
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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/46/220
S/22675
5 June 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-sixth session
Item 35 of the preliminary list*
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 5 June 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, and further to our previous correspondence concerning Israel's continuing acts of aggression against Lebanon, the latest of which was submitted yesterday (document A/46/216-S/22670), I hereby inform you that the Israeli air force conducted a further raid on Lebanese territory during the night of 5/6 June 1991. This time it targeted the village of Lebaa, east of the city of Sidon, with the result that three people were killed, six others injured and a number of residential buildings destroyed. Meanwhile, a final tally of victims of the raid conducted on Tuesday, 4 June 1991, has now risen to 12.

This Israeli military escalation was accompanied by statements on the part of the Minister of Defence in the Knesset, in which he announced that Israel would maintain its attacks in accordance with its policy vis-à-vis Lebanon "which has not changed and will not change in the future".

Deploring and condemning once again the continuous violation of Lebanon's sovereignty and exposure of its citizens and residents to constant danger, the Lebanese Government draws the attention of international public opinion to Israel's persistent policy, pursued by all possible means, of disturbing the security and political situation in Lebanon and determination to keep that country inside the vortex of violence from which the Lebanese Government is energetically endeavouring to extract it.

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* A/46/50.

The Lebanese Government calls upon the Security Council, and its five permanent members in particular, to take serious action to end Israel's acts of aggression and implement resolution 425 (1978), with a view to arresting the deterioration of the situation in southern Lebanon, which threatens that country's process of salvation, besides creating an explosive situation which threatens international peace and security.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under item 35 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Khalil MAKKAWI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/46/221
S/22676
5 June 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-sixth session
Item 29 of the preliminary list*
THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN AND
ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL
PEACE AND SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 4 June 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the statement of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan issued on 23 May 1991 (see annex).

I should be grateful if the present letter and its annex could be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 29 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Jamsheed K. A. MARKER
Ambassador and Permanent Representative

* A/46/50.

ANNEX

Statement issued by the Government of Pakistan on 23 May 1991

The official spokesman of the Foreign Office has welcomed the five elements presented by the Secretary-General of the United Nations to serve as a basis for a political settlement in Afghanistan.

Recalling that Pakistan has consistently called for a political settlement in Afghanistan acceptable to the Afghan people and has supported the United Nations General Assembly resolutions on the subject, the spokesman noted that the Secretary-General's proposal contained the elements essential to promote a political settlement.

The spokesman added that, in the formulation of the elements for a settlement, the Secretary-General had held consultations, through his personal representative, with Pakistan, the Afghan interim government and the Mujahideen.

The spokesman expressed the hope that the process set in motion by the presentation of the five elements by the Secretary-General will lead to an early political settlement acceptable to the people of Afghanistan, the establishment of peace in that war torn land, and the return of Afghan refugees in Pakistan and Iran to their homes with dignity and honour.

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22677
5 June 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 5 JUNE 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that American aircraft continue to violate Iraqi airspace, as follows:

1. American air activity inside Iraqi airspace on 4/5 June 1991 amounted to five sorties, at speeds ranging from 720 to 800 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes.

2. Aircraft activity centred over Mosul, Dohuk, Zakho, Arbil and Amadiyah, for the purpose of observation and provocation.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul Amir A. AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22678
6 June 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE UNITED NATIONS ANGOLA VERIFICATION MISSION

INTRODUCTION

1. The present report is submitted in pursuance of Security Council resolution 626 (1988) of 20 December 1988, by which the Council decided to establish under its authority a United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM). By paragraph 5 of that resolution, the Council, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to keep the Council fully informed of further developments. The present report contains an account of developments relating to UNAVEM during the last phase of its operations, which began on 1 October 1990 and was concluded on 31 May 1991. Information concerning the previous phase is set out in my report to the Council of 10 October 1990 (S/21860).

I. COMPOSITION, COMMAND AND DEPLOYMENT

2. The command of UNAVEM continues to be exercised by the Chief Military Observer, Brigadier-General Péricles Ferreira Gomes (Brazil).

3. As at 31 May 1991, the strength of UNAVEM was 61, as follows:

United Nations military observers

Algeria	6
Argentina	6
Brazil	7 a/
Congo	6
Czechoslovakia	6
India	6
Jordan	6
Norway	6
Spain	6
Yugoslavia	6
Total	61

a/ Including one medical doctor.

4. Eighteen international and 13 local civilian staff members were serving with UNAVEM at that time.

5. UNAVEM continued to have its headquarters at Luanda and military teams at the ports of Cabinda, Lobito and Luanda, as well as at Luanda airport. At each of these locations they maintained a 24-hour watch and recorded the movement of all Cuban military personnel and equipment into and out of Angola.

II. OPERATIONS

6. During the period under review the procedures worked out early in 1989, to which I referred in my report of 10 May 1989 (S/20625, para. 8), continued to work well and to enable UNAVEM to record accurately all movement of Cuban military personnel and equipment into and out of Angola.

7. The momentum of withdrawal increased noticeably in the months of April and May 1991. On 22 May, I was notified of the decision taken by the Governments of Angola and Cuba to complete the withdrawal more than one month before the planned schedule (see S/22644). Consequently, on 25 May, UNAVEM witnessed the ceremony to mark the completion of the withdrawal of a total of 50,000 Cuban troops and concomitant military equipment from Angola. The ceremony was attended by the President of Angola, the Vice-President of Cuba and many other distinguished personalities from both countries. The document certifying the completion of the withdrawal was signed, in the presence of the Chief Military Observer of UNAVEM, by the Defence Minister of Angola and the Cuban Force Commander.

8. The net departures of Cuban military personnel in the period between 1 October 1990 and 25 May 1991 totalled 14,165 persons. Total net departures recorded and verified by UNAVEM since the withdrawal of Cuban military personnel began on 10 January 1989 thus amount to exactly 50,000 persons (see the annex to the present report). It will be recalled that under the terms of the bilateral agreement signed between Angola and Cuba on 22 December 1988 (see S/20345, appendix) a total of 50,000 Cuban troops (or 100 per cent of the Cuban military force) were to have been withdrawn by 1 July 1991.

9. In addition to the withdrawal of military personnel, the withdrawal of tanks, armoured personnel carriers, towed and self-propelled artillery pieces, varied military vehicles, engineering equipment, helicopters, aircraft, a large quantity of munitions and other war-like stores belonging to the Cuban forces in Angola has been recorded in detail by UNAVEM.

10. During the period covered by the present report, UNAVEM received no reports of the presence or suspected presence of Cuban troops at any location south of the adjusted 13th parallel.

11. I am again pleased to report that both the Government of Angola and the Cuban military authorities in that country extended their full cooperation to UNAVEM. The Joint Commission (see S/20338, para. 9 (a)), whose mandate was to

coordinate United Nations verification of the redeployment and withdrawal of Cuban troops and to resolve any problems that might arise, continued to meet during the phase under review at regular intervals and made an important contribution to the successful implementation of the UNAVEM mandate.

12. No complaint or report regarding the alleged presence of Cuban troops in Angola has been received since UNAVEM verified the completion of Cuban troop withdrawal on 25 May 1991.

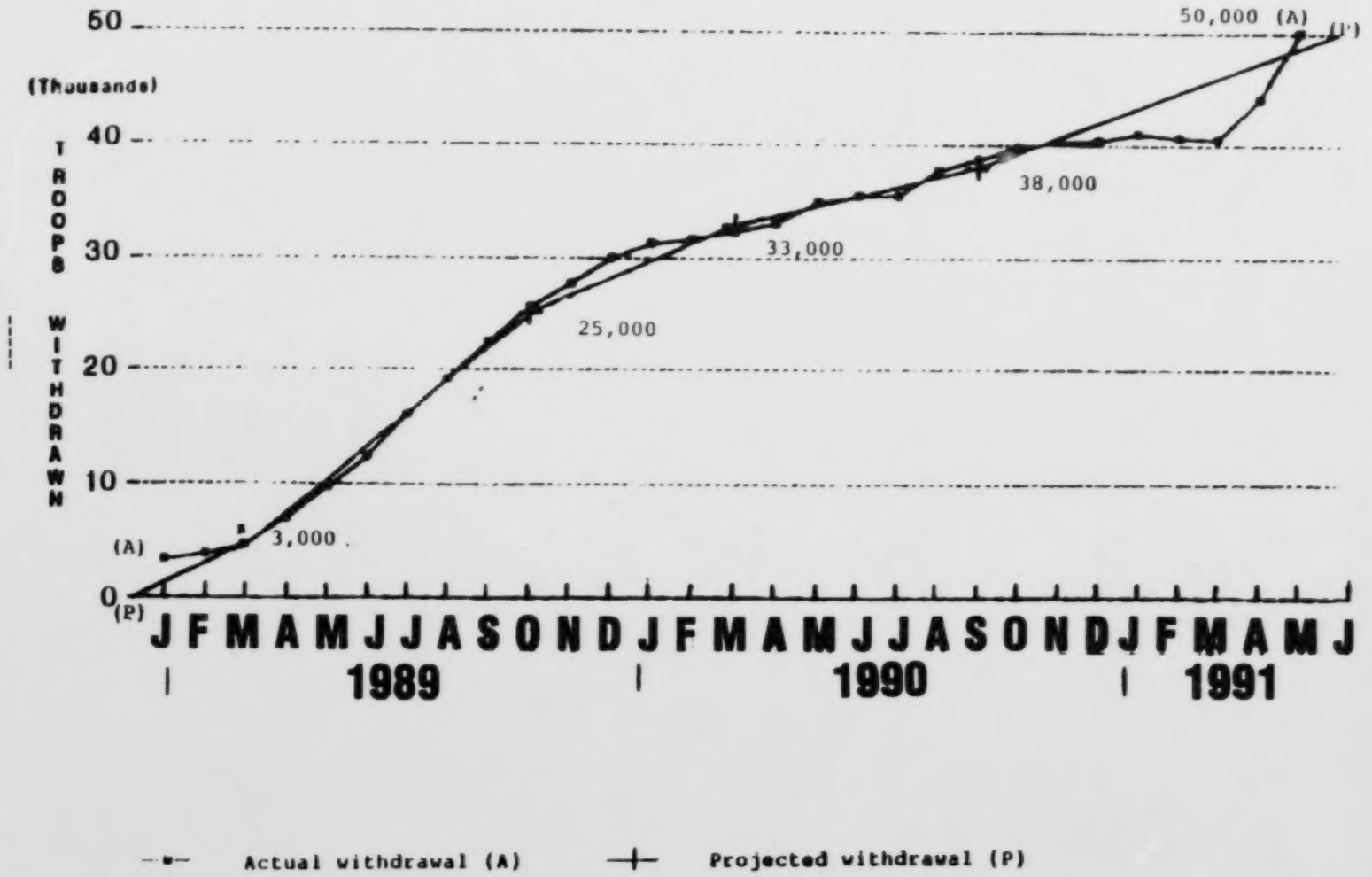
III. CONCLUDING REMARKS

13. As reported above, UNAVEM has carried out, fully and effectively, the mandate entrusted to it by the Security Council in its resolution 626 (1988). I would like to express gratitude to the Governments of both Angola and Cuba for their decision to complete the withdrawal five weeks ahead of schedule, which has enabled UNAVEM to concentrate all its resources on the new tasks assigned to the Mission by Security Council resolution 696 (1991) of 30 May 1991.

14. The success of UNAVEM again demonstrates what can be achieved by a United Nations peace-keeping operation when it receives the full cooperation of the parties concerned. Credit for this success is also due to the Governments that have contributed military observers to UNAVEM and to the Chief Military Observer, Brigadier-General Péricles Ferreira Gomes, and the military and civilian staff under his command for the energy and skill with which they have brought about this satisfactory outcome. Their professionalism and dedication to duty will undoubtedly help UNAVEM to fulfil the new and complex responsibilities that lie ahead.

Annex

Number of troops withdrawn as at 31 May 1991



UNITED
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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/46/230
S/22679
11 June 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forth-sixth session
Item 20 of the preliminary list*
ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS TO THE
UNITED NATIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 6 June 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you the communiqué issued by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Nicaragua concerning the recent decision by the Governments of the Korean peninsula to enter the United Nations:

Communiqué

In the light of the recent decision by the Governments of the Korean peninsula to enter the United Nations, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Nicaragua informs the Nicaraguan people and the international community as follows:

> Nicaragua has been an interested observer of the difficult process of reunification of the Korean peninsula, which constitutes the highest aspiration of that traditionally friendly people, whose leaders have in recent years shown a firm will to dialogue aimed at the attainment of that objective.

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* A/46/50.

In this context, Nicaragua welcomes the recent decision of the two Governments to apply for full membership in the United Nations, in that this should be conducive to the process of reconciliation and reunification of Korea.

Likewise, the Government of Nicaragua makes known its decision to support the entry of the two Koreas into the Organization, in the conviction that this will promote international peace and security on the Korean peninsula.

Done at Managua City on 3 June 1991.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 20 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Roberto MAYORGA CORTES
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/1019
S/22680
6 June 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Agenda item 153
IRAQI AGGRESSION AND THE CONTINUED OCCUPATION OF KUWAIT IN FLAGRANT VIOLATION OF THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 5 June 1991 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Qatar to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of the Press Communiqué issued on 3 June 1991 by the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council concerning the situation in the region following the Gulf war.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 153, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nassir Abdelaziz AL-NASSER
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

ANNEX

Press Communiqué issued on 3 June 1991 by the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council at its thirty-ninth session, held at Khubar, Saudi Arabia, on 2 and 3 June 1991

The Ministerial Council held its thirty-ninth session on 2 and 3 June 1991, at Khubar, Saudi Arabia, under the chairmanship of His Excellency Mr. Mubarak Bin Ali al-Khatir, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Qatar, and with all members in attendance:

His Excellency Mr. Rashid Bin Abdullah al-Nuaimi, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the United Arab Emirates;

His Excellency Sheikh Mohammed Bin Mubarak Al Khalifa, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Bahrain;

His Royal Highness Prince Saud al-Faisal, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Saudi Arabia;

His Excellency Mr. Yousef Bin Alwai Bin Abdullah, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of Oman;

His Excellency Sheikh Salem al-Sabah, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Kuwait.

The Ministerial Council has reviewed recent developments in the region and the situation in the region in the light of the progressive implementation of the Security Council resolutions relating to the aggression of the Iraqi regime against the State of Kuwait. It reaffirms the need for the full implementation of resolutions enforcing the international rule of law without delay or procrastination.

The Council welcomes, in this connection, the adoption of Security Council resolution 692 (1991) establishing a Compensation Fund and a Commission to administer the Fund in accordance with Security Council resolutions 674 (1990), 686 (1991) and 687 (1991), which remind Iraq that under international law it is liable for any direct loss or damage, including damage to the environment, the depletion of natural resources and damage suffered by third States and their nationals and corporations, as a result of the illegal invasion and occupation of Kuwait by Iraq.

The Council further expresses its satisfaction at the establishment of a demilitarized zone on the boundaries between Kuwait and Iraq and the deployment of a United Nations observer force. It welcomes the formation of the Iraq-Kuwait Boundary Demarcation Commission in implementation of Security Council resolution 687 (1991).

While expressing its satisfaction at the maintenance of a firm international stance on the full and speedy implementation of the relevant Security Council resolutions, the Ministerial Council registers its great indignation and concern at the procrastination of the Iraqi authorities in implementing those resolutions relating to the release of Kuwaiti nationals and nationals of other countries detained in Iraq and at the disregard evinced by the Iraqi authorities for international efforts to secure the release of such prisoners and detainees. The Ministerial Council urges the Security Council to redouble the political pressures applied in order to compel the Iraqi regime to implement in full all of the United Nations resolutions relating to this humanitarian issue and ensure the return of detainees and hostages without delay, in accordance with the resolutions of the Security Council and the terms of the cease-fire.

The Council condemns the statements recently made by the Vice-President of the Iraqi regime, which betray aggressive and expansionist intentions that are incompatible with Iraq's obligations under the terms of the Security Council resolutions which led to the cease-fire. The Ministerial Council deplores the issuing of such statements, and it reaffirms the decisions taken by the Supreme Council at its past session in light of the fact that the security of the GCC States is an integral whole.

While pursuing consultations on relations with the Islamic Republic of Iran and while reaffirming its concern for the creation of a joint basis for constructive cooperation between the Gulf Cooperation Council and Iran, the Council looks forward to the inception of an era of cooperation that will serve the common interests of their peoples and advance the means of promoting prosperity and stability in the region.

The Council has followed with great interest the international efforts aimed at the establishment of a permanent peace and overall stability in the Arab region. Proceeding from a firm conviction and from its well-known and established policy of affirming all that may be conducive to the achievement of security and stability for the States of the Middle East region and to enabling them to continue to advance the growth, prosperity and development of their peoples, the Council welcomes the initiative of United States President George Bush aimed at the elimination of weapons of mass destruction from the Middle East region.

The Council expresses its full support for the peace efforts being made by the United States of America with a view to devising a just and comprehensive solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict and the question of Palestine on the basis of Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973). The Council once again expresses its support for the proposal to convene an early peace conference, when the situation is ripe, to endeavour to bring an end to the Arab-Israeli conflict and achieve a just and comprehensive solution that will restore to the people of Palestine its legitimate rights in light of the attitudes implicit in the new international order based on cooperation and the validation of international legitimacy. In its concern to

support the peace process and promote the success of the efforts currently being made to bring an end to the Arab-Israeli conflict and find a just solution to the Palestine issue, the Council reaffirms that the GCC is, if invited, prepared to participate as an observer in whatever peace conference it is decided to convene, represented by its Secretary-General.

The Council notes with great concern the deterioration in security, health and living conditions in the occupied Arab territories with the continued Israeli occupation. The Council condemns the escalation of the repressive and violent practices in which the occupation authorities engage against civilians and the rising number of Palestinians killed, wounded and detained. The Council calls upon the international community to adopt a resolute stand in order to prevent the settlement policy being pursued by Israel in the occupied Arab territories from being maintained.

The Ministerial Council is following with great satisfaction the positive developments taking place in Lebanon and the achievements of the Lebanese Government in extending its authority over Lebanese territory. It reaffirms the support of the GCC States for the Taif Agreement, and it calls for the full and unconditional implementation of Security Council resolution 425 (1978) and for the withdrawal of Israeli forces from southern Lebanon without procrastination or delay. It recalls the resolution of the Arab Summit Conference on the establishment of a fund in support of Lebanon, and it urges the international community to contribute to it.

The Council welcomes the signing of the Treaty of Brotherhood, Cooperation and Coordination between the Syrian Arab Republic and the Lebanese Republic, since it will contribute to the development of relations between the two fraternal countries in such a way as to ensure the achievement of the objectives and aspirations of their peoples for stability and development. It further expresses the hope that this historic step towards securing the distinctive relations between the two countries will meet their concern for concerted action, cooperation and the coordination of efforts for the achievement of their common goals.

The Council is following with great concern the events taking place in Somalia. It calls upon all national forces to reach agreement on a national solution that will ensure the preservation of the unity and integrity of Somalia. The Council further hopes that security and stability will prevail in the entire area of the Horn of Africa.

The Ministerial Council has taken note of the results produced by the meetings of the Committee on Financial and Economic Cooperation and the Committee of Under-Secretaries at Ministeries of Finance in the GCC States held in order to give effect to the decision of the Supreme Council on expediting the implementation of the Economic Agreement with a view to rendering it of greater benefit to citizens of the GCC countries. The Council has stressed the need for the relevant committees to accomplish this task in an expeditious manner.

On the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the historic decision of Their Majesties and Their Highnesses to sign the Agreement establishing the Gulf Cooperation Council, of 25 May 1981, the Ministerial Council extends its most sincere congratulations to Their Majesties and Their Highnesses, the leaders of the GCC States, and it expresses the hope that the course adopted will realize the aspirations of citizens and all of the objectives embodied in the Statute in such a way as to affirm the cultural and civilizing contribution of the region to all mankind.

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22681
7 June 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 7 JUNE 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, and with reference to your note of 30 May 1991 (document S/22661), I have the honour to state below the points which my Government wishes to be taken into account in setting a ceiling for the deductions envisaged in your aforementioned report:

1. In setting the maximum ceiling for deductions from Iraq's earnings, i.e., 30 per cent, the Secretary-General of the United Nations used the economic data and figures which are supposed to be attained in 1993 and thereafter in order to assess what is due from Iraq in 1991 and 1992. These years reflect a very serious deficit in all Iraq's trade balances, by virtue of the substantial and broad deficit incurred in Iraq's revenue sectors, as well as the economic situation, which basically does not allow for any deduction from its expected modest earnings. These earnings are sufficient only to cover a tiny portion of the basic needs it has to meet, as referred to in Security Council resolution 687 (1991) and in the report of Under-Secretary-General Martti Ahtisaari.

It must be concluded from the above comments that, in accordance with the premises of the Secretary-General himself, the years 1991 and 1992, at the very least, should be considered a grace period. Iraq, meanwhile, had already, given the established facts of its economic situation, requested a grace period of five years.

2. We have reservations as to the assertion in the Secretary-General's note that Iraq's annual requirements for civilian imports amount to $8 billion. Estimated oil revenue, based on current production capacity rather than on Iraq's share of OPEC oil, amounts to approximately $13 billion for the years 1991 and 1992. This means that Iraq's total oil revenue for those two years will amount to less than the Secretary-General's estimates for the requirements to cover basic civilian imports alone, i.e. $16 billion for the two-year period.

3. The following additional facts make it even more vital to grant Iraq the grace period to which we referred above and not to deduct any percentage during that period: firstly, this year's poor harvest; secondly, the depletion of stocks of food, medicines, vaccines and water purification materials, together with the destruction of power stations, etc., following the rioting and sabotage which occurred in northern and southern Iraq. As a result, there are further urgent basic requirements in excess of those evaluated in the Secretary-General's report. There are, besides, the facts that, in mid-1991, it is still not possible to export oil or petroleum products, the severe economic embargo remains in place and Iraqi funds abroad remain frozen, despite the decision of the sanctions committee and the letter of that committee's Chairman, which effectively lifted the ban on those funds.

4. The Secretary-General's note is full of optimism with respect to world demand, Iraq's share thereof and what he refers to as the unit price of oil as monitored by OPEC. This assumption does not accord with the reality of the oil market, which is suffering from surplus production and frenzied competition between producers to win the largest shares of that market by offering the biggest discounts to consumers. In addition, Iraq has no outlet to the sea and its net earnings from the price of each barrel exported is actually less than the export price because it has to bear the costs of transit and operation of pipelines across Turkey and Saudi Arabia.

5. With regard to Iraq's foreign debts, the estimate contained in the Secretary-General's note is lower than the true debts incurred by Iraq. Additionally, the figure quoted in the note does not include the interest charged on these debts since the beginning of 1990, which was not and has not yet been paid: it is estimated that such interest will amount to approximately $3.4 billion as of the beginning of 1993. The suggested level for debt servicing should therefore be set higher than 22 per cent of Iraq's earnings and the level of deductions reduced accordingly.

6. The Secretary-General has estimated Iraq's civilian requirements at $8 billion, but those requirements are estimated on the basis of data for 1989, a year of severe austerity due to the circumstances of the eight-year war imposed on Iraq. Iraq's normal civilian requirements are far in excess of that, its requirements for food, medicine, vital consumer goods and purely basic services alone amounting to some $10 billion. Iraq also needs to import vital production goods at a cost of some $2.6 billion, together with essential imports for the repair of basic facilities destroyed during the war such as water, power and sewage systems, bridges, communications, roads, railways and food and medicine factories, costs of which are estimated at $7 billion, in addition to the costs of repairs to oil installations destroyed during the war, estimated at $3.5 billion.

7. Although it is now mid-1991, the economic embargo against Iraq remains comprehensive and severe and Iraq's foreign currency reserve funds abroad remain frozen, as we noted in paragraph 3 above. This has caused yet further confusion and disorder in the operations of civilian production facilities, and many have come to a halt. It will therefore be necessary to increase the current pressing requirement for foreign currency during 1991 and 1992.

8. In the light of all the facts set out above, which any fair party is perfectly free to verify, Iraq once again requests that a five-year grace period be set, during which no sum shall be deducted from its oil export earnings, in order that it may address the major problems strangling its economy and threatening the Iraqi people with hunger and disease. It also requests that objective account be taken of economic facts, without any political prejudice, when a percentage begins to be deducted after the grace period.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul Amir A. AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22682
10 June 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 9 JUNE 1991 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I.
OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that the Government of the Republic of Iraq has, since its acceptance on 6 April 1991 of Security Council resolution 687 (1991), assiduously cooperated with the United Nations Special Commission and the International Atomic Energy Agency in order to comply with its commitments under section C of the resolution. In this connection, I refer in particular to the letter dated 18 April 1991 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, to his letter of 27 April 1991 addressed to the International Atomic Energy Agency and to the references in both those letters to arrangements for compliance with Iraq's commitments under section C of resolution 687 (1991), as well as to the letters which I addressed to the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission, including my letters of 19 and 22 May 1991.

The visit by the nuclear facilities inspection team from 14 to 22 May 1991 provided an opportunity to evaluate my country's cooperation with the Special Commission and the International Atomic Energy Agency. At the end of its visit, the International Atomic Energy Agency issued a statement noting Iraq's full cooperation and response to all the requests submitted by the inspection team.

My country's Government wishes to affirm its absolute readiness to cooperate with respect to the implementation of section C and its desire not to raise any obstacle to implementation of the resolution. Unfortunately, my Government notes that paragraph 3 of the draft resolution now before the Security Council, concerning adoption of the Secretary-General's plan for the implementation of section C of resolution 687 (1991), makes the Government of Iraq liable for all the costs of carrying out the tasks entrusted to the Secretary-General. My Government has no alternative but to state its rejection of liability for the cost of destroying the chemical weapons. On the other hand, it affirms its willingness to cooperate and, by its own efforts voluntarily to destroy or render harmless the said weapons. It has at

its disposal the necessary expertise and technical facilities to do so in a way that will achieve the desired objective under the supervision and to the satisfaction of United Nations experts. My Government is prepared to discuss this subject with United Nations experts in order to confirm the destruction plan formulated by its technicians and to establish the plan's exact details by carrying out practical tests and determining what additional measures the destruction will require, together with any additional input of resources, in accordance with internationally accepted procedures in this regard.

Participating in this way will reduce the cost of destruction and the period of time required for implementation of the destruction plan and also reduce the dangers arising for the United Nations inspection teams during the destruction process, especially at a time of extremely hot and dusty local weather conditions.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Samir K. K. AL-NIMA
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22683
10 June 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 8 JUNE 1991 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, and further to our previous letters, the most recent of which, No. 139, is dated 4 June 1991, I have the honour to inform you of further violations by Iran of the provisions of the cease-fire between Iraq and Iran.

1. During the period from 15 to 25 March 1991, the Iranian side committed the following violations:

(a) Construction of a defensive post near frontier mark 52 at geographical coordinates 985653 on the map of Zarbatiya, within Iraqi territory;

(b) Establishment of a presence, at a strength of between one section and one platoon of infantry, in the Al Azl region, within Iranian territory, at geographical coordinates 032647 and 215743 on the map of Zarbatiya;

(c) Destruction of the following Iraqi frontier posts in the central sector: Al-Ain, Saad, Al-Hashima, Al-Jabal, Assudur, Adaraji, Arafat, Muhammad Al-Kacem.

2. On 3 April 1991, at 8 a.m., a group of Iraqi soldiers, estimated strength one infantry section, penetrated the hill 670 region at geographical coordinates 839187 on the map of Mendly and constructed a defensive position there within Iraqi territory.

3. On 3 June 1991, the Iranian side installed a machine-gun at geographical coordinates 5050 on the map of Sanuba in the central sector.

4. On 5 June 1991, at noon, the Iraqi side installed a new observation post at geographical coordinates 481238 in the buffer zone (map of Kasr Shirin).

5. On 5 June 1991, five Iranian soldiers were seen constructing a new observation post at geographical coordinates 4305 - map of Khanikin - on the Khassuri-Almandhariya road in the Al Azl region.

6. On 5 June 1991, eight Iranian soldiers were seen installing a machine-gun and a telephone line in their position at geographical coordinates 508503 on the map of Sanuba in the Al Azl region.

7. On 5 June 1991, an Iranian group fired three shots in the direction of the Iraqi units in the Sanuba zone at geographical coordinates 508503, hitting one of the Iraqi posts.

These new incidents, added to Iran's repeated violation of the provisions of the cease-fire between the two countries, confirm yet again the Iranian Government's persistence in seeking deliberately to violate the sovereignty and security of Iraq. My country's Government reaffirms, as it has already done on many occasions, that the Iranian Government will be held responsible for all damage sustained by Iraq as a result of these violations.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Samir Khairi AL-NIMA
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22684
10 June 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 8 JUNE 1991 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I.
OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that saboteurs and outlaws have committed acts of aggression against Iraqi officials in the towns of Dohuk, Zakho, Sumeil and Sarsanak in the northern region, and have compelled them to leave these towns, where there are no local police or security forces. These destructive elements are trying to drive out the officials concerned, who live in these towns. This is what we warned against when the local forces of order were asked to leave these towns on the grounds that that would reassure the Kurdish exiles and encourage them to return there.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Samir Khairi AL-NIMA
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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S/22685
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 9 JUNE 1991 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that United States aircraft continue to violate Iraqi airspace as indicated hereafter:

First:

1. From 5 to 6 June, they carried out 14 sorties, 5 in formation and 4 solo sorties. The aircraft in question were flying at speeds of 400 to 800 km/h, and at moderate altitude.

2. The activities of these aircraft focused on Al Amadiyah and Dohuk. The purpose of their operations was observation and provocation.

Second:

1. On 6 June 1991, American aircraft conducted 11 sorties, 5 in formation and 1 solo sortie. The aircraft in question were flying at speeds of from 720 to 900 km/h and at moderate altitude.

These aircraft conducted observation and provocation operations, focusing their activities on the regions of Irbil, Mosul and Dohuk.

Third:

1. On 7 June 1991, United States aircraft conducted 5 sorties, 2 in formation and 1 solo sortie. The aircraft were flying at speeds of from 720 to 900 km/h and at moderate altitude.

2. These activities, the purpose of which was observation and provocation, concentrated on the Mosul, Irbil and Dohuk regions.

Fourth:

1. From 8 to 9 June, a formation of 2 aircraft violated Iraqi airspace for purposes of observation and provocation.

2. These aircraft, flying at speeds of 600 to 850 km/h and at moderate altitude, concentrated their activities on the Mosul, Kayara, Biji, Irbil and Dohuk regions.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Samir Khairi AL-NIMA
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22686
10 June 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

France, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 687 (1991),

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General of 17 May 1991 (S/22614), submitted to it in pursuance of paragraph 9 (b) of resolution 687 (1991),

Also taking note of the Secretary-General's note of 17 May 1991 (S/22615), transmitting to the Council the letter addressed to him under paragraph 13 of the resolution by the Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA),

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter,

1. Approves the plan contained in the report of the Secretary-General;

2. Confirms that the Special Commission and the IAEA have the authority to conduct activities under section C of resolution 687 (1991), for the purpose of the destruction, removal or rendering harmless of the items specified in paragraphs 8 and 12 of that resolution, after the 45-day period following the approval of this plan until such activities have been completed;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the Security Council progress reports on the implementation of the plan referred to in paragraph 1 every six months after the adoption of this resolution;

4. Decides to encourage the maximum assistance, in cash and in kind, from all Member States to ensure that activities under section C of resolution 687 (1991) are undertaken effectively and expeditiously; further decides, however, that the Government of Iraq shall be liable for the full costs of

carrying out the tasks authorized by section C; and requests the Secretary-General to submit to the Council within 30 days for approval recommendations as to the most effective means by which Iraq's obligations in this respect may be fulfilled.

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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/22687
11 June 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

IDENTICAL LETTERS DATED 11 JUNE 1991 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED RESPECTIVELY TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AND THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to enclose a letter dated 11 June 1991 addressed to you by the Iraqi Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Ahmed Hussein, on the subject of Iraq's commitments under the terms of the international agreements on crimes of international terrorism.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Samir K. K. AL-NIMA
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

Annex

Identical letters dated 11 June 1991 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq addressed respectively to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

With reference to paragraph 32 of Security Council resolution 687 (1991), I have the honour to inform you that Iraq has already made known its position with respect to the crime of international terrorism. Iraq rejects all forms of violence which endanger the lives, liberty, security and peace of innocent persons, while reaffirming the right of peoples to self-determination and the need to eliminate colonialism in all its forms in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.

The Iraqi Government has not hesitated to join with the international community in combating international terrorism and contributing effectively to the international efforts aimed at the attainment of that objective.

You are certainly aware that Iraq was occupying the chairmanship of the Sixth Committee when the General Assembly adopted by consensus, at its fortieth session, resolution 40/61 of 9 December 1985 on international terrorism, and that on that occasion a large number of representatives praised the efforts made by the representative of Iraq with a view to achieving that end.

It should also be emphasized that Iraq is a party to the most important international conventions regarding crimes which can be classed as acts of terrorism, in particular the Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft, signed at Tokyo in 1963; the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft, signed at The Hague in 1970, the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, signed at Montreal in 1971 and the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, Including Diplomatic Agents, of 1973. In addition, Iraq participated actively in the final phases of the drafting of the International Convention against the Taking of Hostages, of 1979, and has signed that Convention.

Moreover, in dealing with the problem of acts of terrorism Iraqi legislation both ensures the protection of its citizens against such acts and punishes those responsible for them. It should be pointed out in this connection that the Iraqi Penal Code does not regard acts of terrorism as political crimes.

The Government of the Republic of Iraq has never pursued a policy favourable to international terrorism as defined by international law. In this respect, its position is fully in line with that of the majority of Members of the international community.

In view of the foregoing, I wish to inform you, with reference to paragraph 32 of Security Council resolution 687 (1991), that Iraq will not commit or support any act of international terrorism or allow any organization directed towards commission of such acts to operate within its territory, and that it condemns unequivocally and renounces all acts, methods and practices of international terrorism.

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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/1020
S/22688
11 June 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Agenda item 43
QUESTION OF CYPRUS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 10 June 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose herewith a letter dated 7 June 1991 addressed to you by His Excellency Osman Ertuğ, Representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (see annex).

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annex would be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 43, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mustafa AKSIN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Letter dated 7 June 1991 from Mr. Osman Ertuğ to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to refer to the letter dated 27 May 1991 addressed to you by His Excellency Mr. Rauf R. Denktaş, President of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, a copy of which is attached, concerning the recent developments in the mixed village of Pyla, situated in the buffer zone (see appendix).

I would be grateful if the present letter and its annex were circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 43, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Osman ERTUĞ
Representative of the Turkish
Republic of Northern Cyprus

APPENDIX

Letter dated 27 May 1991 from Mr. Rauf Denktas to the Secretary-General

I would like to bring to your kind attention the latest developments in the village of Pyla, which are of great concern to us. As you are no doubt well aware, Pyla is the only village in the island co-inhabited by Turkish Cypriots and Greek Cypriots, with the special status of being in the United Nations-controlled Buffer Zone. Presently, Pyla has a mixed population of some 425 Turkish Cypriots and 750 Greek Cypriots. Admittedly, the mixed village of Pyla assumes special significance by virtue of constituting a test case for intercommunal relations.

On previous occasions I had the opportunity to convey to Your Excellency, through your Special Representative Mr. Camilion and UNFICYP Commander General Milner, the difficulties the Turkish Cypriot inhabitants of Pyla have been encountering. For quite some time now, the Turkish Cypriot inhabitants of Pyla have been under an economic siege. In line with its coercive policy of inhuman embargo and isolation against the Turkish Cypriot people, the Greek Cypriot Administration of Southern Cyprus continues to apply economic pressure on the Turkish Cypriots in Pyla with a view to weakening them economically while isolating them from the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus. As you may be well aware, Greek Cypriots who purchase any kind of goods from Turkish Cypriot villagers are arrested and face trial, and in addition to receiving heavy legal penalties, are branded as traitors for having defied the national policy of economic embargo imposed on the Turkish Cypriots.

Lately, the situation in Pyla, far from improving, has taken a turn for the worse. The Greek Cypriot side has extended its inhuman embargo in the economic sphere to the social, cultural and religious spheres. As evidence of this more hostile posture, in the first instance, we have witnessed the efforts on the part of the Greek Cypriots to bar the Yakif Trust administrators of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus from constructing a minaret to the existing mosque in the village, through a campaign of distortion. This Greek Cypriot attempt to highly politicize the building of a minaret and their irrational reaction to it, is truly unwarranted considering that the Turkish Cypriot side showed no reaction to the Greek Cypriots' earlier restoration of two churches in the village.

Second, in Pyla there is only one telephone line connecting the village with the Turkish Cypriot side for public use and the Turkish Cypriot inhabitants of Pyla have access to a single telephone: that of the "Mukhtar" (Head Man). Attempts are being made by the Greek Cypriot Administration for the prevention of a project by the Turkish Cypriot Telecommunications Department to extend telephone services in the Turkish Cypriot houses at the village. The Turkish Cypriot side, as one of the two politically equal sides in Cyprus, intends to ensure the full enjoyment by the Turkish Cypriot

inhabitants of the village of their inalienable right to freely communicate with their fellow nationals by improving the present telecommunication link. Whereas each Greek Cypriot household in the village has a telephone installed, and despite the fact that we have given due notification to UNFICYP as regards our intention, the Greek Cypriot Administration has reacted, once again, irrationally to our humanitarian endeavour; consequently stepping-up the Greek Cypriot military presence in the area and conducting dubious military activities, thereby raising the spectre of an escalation of tension in the area.

The military activities - which encompass a one kilometre radius due south of Pyla - being conducted under the guise of a so-called "military exercise", involve, in addition to the normal Greek Cypriot military presence in the area, a tank squadron reinforced by armoured carriers, anti-tank weapons and 25 to 30 soldiers in full battle gear. This posture, which undermines the military status quo in the area, constitutes a threat to the Turkish Cypriot inhabitants of Pyla. Despite having given notification to UNFICYP that their "military exercises" were scheduled for the week of 13 to 20 May, ending thereafter, the increased Greek Cypriot military presence in the area persists and fortification measures continue unabated.

In spite of all this, the Turkish Cypriot side has been following the developments in a calm and even-tempered manner and we have not reciprocated and taken any additional military measures which would have led to an escalation of tension in the area. However, it goes without saying that, the present situation in the area carries with it the risk of an escalation.

In bringing the dire developments in Pyla to your attention, I particularly wish to single out two aspects which are of special importance when viewed against the background of the ongoing search for an agreed solution of the Cyprus problem. First, in parallel to Your Excellency's Mission of Good Offices, the Turkish Cypriot side's posture has consistently been one of deconfrontation. The actions of the Greek Cypriots in Pyla, by contrast, have shown to us that the Greek Cypriot posture is one of confrontation.

Second, this unique village is in actual fact a place of constant tension due to the efforts of the Greek Cypriot Administration of Southern Cyprus to extend its sovereignty over the whole village of Pyla. As the recent developments have demonstrated, even in this mixed village in the Buffer Zone, the Greek Cypriot side is unwilling to tolerate and acknowledge the social, cultural, and religious rights of the Turkish Cypriot villagers, since the full enjoyment by the Turkish Cypriots of their rights and liberties comes into conflict with the Greek Cypriots' unacceptable objective of extending their sovereignty over Pyla. Our position is that by virtue of its equal political status in Cyprus, the Turkish Cypriot side has jurisdiction, in parallel with the Greek Cypriot side, in Pyla, and we have no intention of forgoing this jurisdiction.

It should also be stressed that the Greek Cypriot side, by escalating its hostile policy and insisting on the path of confrontation, is once again acting in blatant contravention of paragraph 5 of Security Council resolution 649 (1990), which calls upon "the parties concerned to refrain from any action that could aggravate the situation". Any escalation of tension in Pyla will set a bad example and constitute an obstacle in the way of facilitating an agreed settlement of the Cyprus problem. It is obvious that "Pyla" has now become a metaphor for the unwillingness of the Greek Cypriots to live together and share power with the Turkish Cypriots. We now expect that UNFICYP takes the necessary steps for the restoration of the normal conditions and status quo in Pyla.

(Signed) Rauf R. DENKTAŞ
President

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22689
11 June 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

IDENTICAL LETTERS DATED 11 JUNE 1991 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED RESPECTIVELY TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AND THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 8 June 1991 from Mr. Ahmed Hussein, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq, concerning Iraq's undertaking to abide by all the provisions of Security Council resolution 687 (1991), in accordance with its obligations under the terms of that resolution.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Samir K. K. AL-NIMA
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

Annex

Identical letters dated 8 June 1991 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq addressed respectively to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

As you are well aware, the Iraqi Government accepted Security Council resolution 687 (1991) and gave notice of its acceptance in its letter of 6 April 1991 addressed to both the President of the Security Council and the Secretary-General. I should like on this occasion to confirm to you that the Iraqi Government has complied with the said resolution and adopted a positive attitude towards it ever since its adoption. Allow me to review for you the measures taken in this connection by the Government of Iraq.

1. In connection with section A of the resolution, concerning demarcation of the boundary between Iraq and Kuwait, the Iraqi Government has appointed its representatives to the Boundary Demarcation Commission, which held its first session of meetings in New York from 23 to 24 May 1991. Iraq's representative participated actively, in a constructive and cooperative spirit, in the work of that session.

2. In connection with section B of resolution 687 (1991), concerning deployment of the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observer Mission, the competent Iraqi authorities have received the Chief Military Observer, Major-General Günther Greindl, on several occasions in Baghdad since his appointment, together with his assistants. Agreement was reached at these meetings on all the requirements for the deployment of the Mission in the demilitarized zone established under the resolution, which came into effect on 9 May 1991.

Cooperation between the competent Iraqi authorities and the Observer Mission continues through the channels designated for that purpose between, respectively, the Iraqi Government, the Mission headquarters and the United Nations Secretariat.

3. In connection with section C of the resolution, which calls for a series of undertakings to dispense with weapons of mass destruction and neither to use, develop, construct nor acquire any such weapons, Iraq has deposited the instrument whereby the Republic of Iraq ratifies the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, of 10 April 1972. Iraq has also affirmed its unconditional commitment to its obligations under the Geneva Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, signed at Geneva on 17 June 1925. In addition, the Iraqi Government has provided details of the locations, amounts and types of items relating to chemical weapons and ballistic missiles specified in the resolution and agreed to an inspection of the sites concerned, as laid down in the resolution.

Iraq has also unconditionally undertaken not to use, develop, construct or acquire any of the items specified in the resolution. It has affirmed its obligations under the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons of 1 July 1968 and unconditionally agreed not to acquire or develop nuclear weapons or nuclear-weapons-usable material. Iraq informed the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), in a letter dated 27 April 1991 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs, that it was prepared to cooperate with the Agency in implementing the provisions of the resolution: the letter was accompanied by tables providing information on Iraq's nuclear facilities. Iraq has also provided detailed information on the situation with regard to other weapons covered by the resolution to the Special Commission established to implement section C.

In a letter dated 17 May 1991, Iraq agreed to the proposals contained in the Secretary-General's letter of 6 May 1991 concerning the privileges and immunities of the Special Commission and its visiting teams.

The nuclear weapons inspection team visited Iraq from 14 to 22 May 1991. On 23 May 1991, IAEA issued a statement affirming that Iraq had cooperated fully and responded to all the requests submitted by the inspection team. A chemical weapons inspection team, accompanied by the Chairman of the Special Commission, is to visit Iraq from 9 to 15 June in order to begin its mission. Iraq has made all the necessary arrangements to ensure that the inspection team's mission is a success.

4. In connection with section D of the resolution, which relates to the return of Kuwaiti property, Mr. Richard Foran, Assistant Secretary-General and official responsible for coordinating the return of such property, visited Iraq twice during the month of May 1991. The competent Iraqi authorities expressed their readiness to hand over the Kuwaiti property of which Iraq had already notified the Secretariat of the United Nations. A Kuwaiti civilian aircraft was, in fact, handed over at Amman on 11 May 1991. Mr. Foran also undertook a wide-ranging field visit and saw for himself the gold, coins, banknotes, civilian aircraft, museum antiquities and books that will be returned to Kuwait immediately an agreement is reached establishing a location for the handing over, it being understood that it is this property whose handing over Mr. Foran has determined should have priority at the present stage. The same procedures will doubtless be applied to other Kuwaiti property.

5. In connection with sections E and F, which relate to compensation and the lifting of sanctions, no measures are required on the part of Iraq.

6. In connection with section G of the resolution, the competent Iraqi authorities have taken and are continuing to take measures to repatriate all Kuwaiti and third country nationals, and they have provided lists of their names and have facilitated the access of the delegation of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in Baghdad to all such persons wherever detained. It should be mentioned that the number of those freed and repatriated has reached 6,366 (6,289 Kuwaitis, 36 Americans, 5 Italians,

13 Saudis, 17 Frenchmen, 1 Spaniard, 2 Brazilians, 1 Norwegian, 1 Uruguayan and 1 Irishman). The competent Iraqi authorities are still diligently searching for missing subjects of coalition countries with a view to finding them and repatriating them following registration by the ICRC delegation. The competent Iraqi authorities have directly facilitated all matters relating to the work of the ICRC delegation in the registration of Kuwaiti nationals present in Iraq, thereby enabling the delegation to register more than 3,000 Kuwaitis, and they have endeavoured to return the remains of 15 subjects of the coalition countries.

7. In connection with section H, which relates to international terrorism, it should be mentioned that Iraq is a party to the international conventions relating to numerous aspects of this matter and that it abides by the obligations set forth therein. Iraq has not supported any terrorist activities.

In providing you with these clarifications, we are prompted by the hope that you will deem it appropriate to take account of the facts set forth above in any review that the Security Council might intend to make of Iraq's position on the implementation of Security Council resolution 687 (1991).

(Signed) Ahmed HUSSEIN
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Republic of Iraq